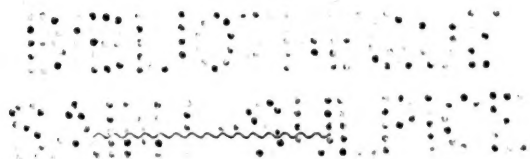




CANADIAN HISTORY LESSONS

FOR
JUNIOR CLASSES.

BY
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PREFACE.

In preparing this little work no attempt has been made to show originality in matter or style. The sole aim of the compiler has been, by simplicity of language and clearness of arrangement, to place within reach of young pupils a thorough grasp of the subject. Bryce's "Short History of the Canadian People" and Clements' "History of the Dominion" have been principally consulted for the facts.

W. J. LARMINIE
1899

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CANADIAN HISTORY LESSONS.

LESSON I.—EARLY EXPLORERS AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

If you look at your map of the world you will see that the broad Atlantic Ocean lies between the continent of America, where we now live, and the continent of Europe, in which are England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and other countries, the first homes of our fathers, or grand-fathers, or their fathers or ancestors even farther back who came out to settle, and build cities, and form countries in America.

When they arrived, they found living here people unlike any they had seen before, with black hair and copper-colored skin, whom by mistake they called Indians for they thought this was India they had come to. You will say they did not know much about Geography if they could not tell that India was a part of Asia, and you are right; they had not learnt a great deal about the world then, for their ships were small, and they had no compass to guide their course, so they could not venture to cross mighty unknown oceans. Still there were brave men in those days who could not rest without finding out more about the globe; and one named Marco Polo sailed off to discover what he could. About the year 1295 he returned to Europe, bringing stories of rich and splendid lands in the far East,

which they called the Indies, and telling of the wonderful wealth to be found in Cathay, the old name for China.

These accounts made others eager to go too, and set them thinking ; and to such good purpose that at last an Italian named Christopher Columbus made up his mind that it would be easier to sail westward over the Atlantic, than to take the long and troublesome journey over land to the East, and that he would in the end come to the same place. This Christopher Columbus was born in the town of Genoa, and even as a little boy had the idea that there must be other countries and other people across the sea, if we could only get to them. So as soon as he was old enough he became a sailor, and spent his life in visiting the parts of the world that were already known, amongst them perhaps Iceland, where lived some people who had come from Norway and were called Norsemen. About the year 1000 A.D. one of them named Ericson had sailed off with a crew of bold Norsemen, and after visiting Greenland went across and landed on some unknown coast, probably Labrador or Newfoundland. These were the first Europeans to visit America, and Columbus may have heard their story. At all events he decided to set off in search of new lands across the sea. He was not rich enough to get ships and men for himself, so he had a great deal of trouble, but at last he obtained some from Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain, and in 1492 started on his dangerous voyage. A great deal of trouble his men gave him too, for when they had been a long time at sea they became discontented and lost hope and faith in their commander. Sometimes they refused to obey him and

angrily demanded to return home, but he always persuaded them, and at last they came to land,—one of the Islands which are now known as the West Indies.

NOTES (TO BE MEMORIZED.)

About 1000 A. D. Ericson with Bjorn and other Norsemen sailed to the coast probably of Labrador and Newfoundland.

About 1295, Marco Polo returned to Europe, bringing tales of Cathay, a country rich in gold and diamonds.

1492. Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa in Italy, discovered America, landing on one of the West Indies, which he called San Salvador. Thinking that he had reached India, he called the people Indians.

(A.D. stands for *Anno Domini*—"in the year of the Lord,"—that is, so many years after the birth of Christ.)

The mariner's or sailor's compass was first used in Europe about the year 1250, but the Chinese seem to have known about it before that time.

N.B.—Always use your maps to find places mentioned, and trace journeys described.

LESSON II.—OTHER EXPLORERS.

So soon as Columbus pointed out the way, others were eager to follow; and England, France and Portugal joined with Spain in the race as to which should gain most profit and glory by discoveries in the New World. Two Italians, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, received ships from Henry VII, King of England, and crossing the Atlantic, coasted Labrador and the United States. This was in the

year 1497. Sebastian, on a second voyage in 1498, took with him a number of people and tried to found a colony, but failed on account of going too far north. The King of Portugal, not to be beaten, shortly afterwards sent out one of his sea captains, Vasco di Gama, who managed to sail round the Cape of Good Hope at the South of Africa and reach Cathay or China. He also sent out Cabral, who discovered Brazil in South America. In the years 1500 and 1501 another Portuguese sailor named Cortereal explored part of the coast of North America, to which he gave the name Labrador, and carried some of the natives with him to Europe.

Spain, too, although she held the lead, did not retire from the race. In 1497 Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, went to the New World in the interests of Spain, returning the next year with a cargo of 200 slaves. He made the same voyage for Spain in 1499, and again for Portugal in 1501. He wrote a work on Geography and made maps, and it was from him that the continent received the name of America. Magellan, a Portuguese captain, commanded some ships which set out in 1519, and in three years sailed round the world, though Magellan himself was murdered on the voyage.

The strait at the south of South America is called after him.

The Spaniard Cortez is famous as the conqueror of Mexico in 1519. Here, as also in the countries of South America, they found large quantities of gold and silver, so that Spanish vessels returning home were a rich prize for any others that could take them. [The Spaniards usually

treated the natives very cruelly and made slaves of them. The French explorers we must leave for our next lesson.

NOTES.

1497. John and Sebastian Cabot explored the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. Sebastian returned next year and tried to found a colony, but without success.

1498. Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, made the voyage to China round the Cape of Good Hope.

1500. Cabral, a Portuguese, discovered Brazil.

1500 and 1501. Cortereal, a Portuguese, explored the Labrador coast.

1497, 1499 and 1501. Amerigo Vespucci made voyages to America.

1519 1522. The first voyage round the world was made by Spanish ships under command of Magellan.

1519. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.

LESSON III.—FRENCH EXPLORERS.

Let us now see what the French did towards opening up the New Land, for we shall hear much about them in the History of Canada. Among the Bretons, or people of Brittany in the north of France, were a number of bold adventurous fishermen, who had no sooner heard of the discoveries of Columbus than they set out in their fishing boats to seek this continent and obtain fresh fishing-grounds. As early as the year 1504 we hear of their establishing a cod fishery on the Newfoundland banks. There is still

to be seen a map made in 1511 on which the Gulf of St. Lawrence is marked and called the "Square Gulf."

In 1524 the King of France sent out an Italian sailor named Verrazano to try and secure some of the New World for France, and he coasted along the United States from Florida to the State of Maine. Observing that all the rivers flowing into the Atlantic in this part were small, he thought that the land must be only a narrow strip, by crossing which they could reach the sea again and so pass on to Cathay—for they were still very anxious to find an easy way to that rich country. King Francis was eager to cross this land and sea, but he had a great war to attend to which gave him no time for other matters till 1534. He then selected from the sailors of St. Malo in Brittany a master pilot named Jacques Cartier, whom he sent out with two ships on a voyage of discovery. On this voyage Cartier sailed to Newfoundland, passed through the strait of Belle-Isle, and examined the shores of Labrador, which were so rough and bare that he said that this was surely the land God gave to Cain. He then crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence and entered the bay marked on your map as the Bay of Chaleur, a name which he gave it on account of the great heat there. He and his followers next ascended the hill called Cape Gaspé and there set up a cross thirty feet high and a shield bearing the royal arms of France, thus claiming possession of the land for France. The country here they found rich in grain, fruits and flowers; they seem also to have met with savages to whom they made presents. After this, as the season was growing late, they steered their ships once more for France and returned to St. Malo in September.

NOTES.

1504. Breton fishermen fish on Newfoundland banks.

1524. Verrazano explored U. S. coast and reported to the King of France a narrow strip of land with the 'Sea of Verrazano' on the other side, by which Cathay could be reached.

1534. Jacques Cartier, a master pilot of St. Malo, started in April for the New World and touched at Newfoundland. He examined the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, entered the Bay of Chaleur, and erected on Cape Gaspé a cross to mark the land as French property. He returned to St. Malo in September.

LESSON IV.—CARTIER'S SECOND VOYAGE.

Cartier plainly expected to find a passage through the land from the Atlantic Ocean to Verrazano's sea, for he had heard of the wide channel of the St. Lawrence which he took for such a passage. But, as we saw in the last lesson, he missed the entrance to the river and only cruised about the Gulf. He determined, however, to try again, and next year set out from St. Malo with three ships. This time he met with better success and sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, though he was disappointed to find that, as he went further up, the water was no longer salt, but fresh. Two Indians, whom he had taken back to France on his first voyage, had learned to speak French, and on this second voyage they were able to act as guides and interpreters. As he ascended the river he noticed various small islands, on one of which he saw such quan-

tities of grapes that he called it the Isle of Bacchus, but you will find it now marked on the map as the Island of Orleans, a short distance below Quebec. On the bank of the River St. Charles, which flows into the St. Lawrence just above the Island of Orleans, Cartier found an Indian village named Stadacona, ruled over by a chief Donnacona. The Indians called this part of the country "Canada," a name which means "a collection of dwellings," but is now applied to the whole Dominion. The other districts on the north shore of the St. Lawrence were known as Saguenay and Hochelaga.

When the Indians saw the Frenchmen they were at first very much frightened and ran away, but Cartier's two guides soon set their fears at rest, and they returned to welcome the strangers, bringing them presents of food, and showing signs of great joy. Cartier now desired to visit Hochelaga, of which he had heard, and in spite of all that the Indians could do to prevent him he set off up the St. Lawrence with his three ships, but had to leave the largest—the "Hermine"—at Lake St. Peter, as they took the shallow north channel. Arrived at Hochelaga they found it to be a large village about three quarters of a mile from a mountain which they called the Royal Mount or Mont-real. After three days they returned to Stadacona, and spent there a winter which proved very trying, owing to the severe cold as well as a disease called scurvy which was brought on by the lack of fresh provisions.

In May, 1536, Cartier went back to France, taking with him Donnacona, whom he had seized by surprise on the ship. In spite of this the Indians seem to have remained

friendly and made them presents of fruit as they were leaving, while the French on their part gave them such rewards as they could.

NOTES.

1535. Jacques Cartier's second voyage.

He crossed the Atlantic from St. Malo with three ships which met off the Newfoundland coast, and sailed up the St. Lawrence past the Island of Bacchus, as he called it (now Orleans) to the mouth of the St. Croix River (now the St. Charles), just below Quebec. Here he found the Indian Village of Stadacona, governed by the chief Donnacona. The Indians were friendly. In October he sailed up the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga. He wintered at Stadacona, tried by the severe cold and by scurvy. In the following May he returned to France, taking with him Donnacona and a few other Indians who were converted to Christianity, but all died in France except a little girl of ten.

LESSON V.—CARTIER'S THIRD VOYAGE.

Four years passed before the French king took any more thought of Canada, but then he resolved to found a French colony there, and entrusted the work to the Sieur—or Lord—of Roberval, with the title of "Governor of Canada and Hochelaga." Cartier, although he seems to have grown tired of voyaging, was ordered to take command of the ships, five in number and set sail on May 23rd, 1541. DeRoberval remained behind to get two more vessels and supplies, intending to join the others at

Newfoundland, but he was delayed and did not start till April, 1542. Cartier, hindered by storms and by waiting for Roberval, did not reach the Ste. Croix till August. He then took up new quarters at Cap Rouge, where he spent the winter, sending home two of his ships with letters to the king. When Roberval did at last start he had three ships, considered large in those days, and two hundred people, both men and women, whom he was bringing out to settle in the new land. It was no easy matter to get people to leave their homes and risk the dangers of a long voyage and a strange wild country, so that Roberval's colonists were not of the best class, some even being taken from the French gaols. These people afterwards gave him a great deal of trouble, and he could only control them by very severe treatment, flogging some and hanging others.

When in June he reached the harbour of St. John's Newfoundland, he was surprised to meet Cartier on his way back to France, and ordered him to return with him. Cartier, however, sailed out of the harbour by night, and made his way home. Roberval then continued his journey to the Ste. Croix, built a large fort, and spent the winter there. Scurvy attacked them too, and fifty of them died. Owing to wars in France no help was sent to them and their sufferings were great.

We are told that Cartier was again sent out in 1543 and took back Roberval and all that remained of the colonists, but this does not seem very certain.

NOTES.

1541. Cartier started in May on his third voyage with five ships, reaching the St. Croix in August.

1542. Roberval, "Governor of Canada and Hoche-laga," sailed to Canada with three more ships and two hundred people, and attempted to found a colony. Cartier deserted him and returned home. The colony failed, owing to severe weather, illness, and lack of provisions.

1543. Perhaps a fourth voyage of Cartier to rescue Roberval and the remainder of the colonists.

LESSON VI.—EARLY INHABITANTS.

After the events described in our last lesson Canada was for many years neglected, so we shall pause here to learn something of the people who dwelt in the land before the Europeans found their way to it. Of the earliest people—as far as we know—who lived in Canada we can tell but little; they are spoken of as the Mound Builders, for they have left a number of large earthen mounds, where are found the bones of those who were buried in them, and in which they also placed weapons, tools and ornaments, and some pottery such as cups which seem to have been hand-made. These people were not the same as the Indians, for some of the Indians spoke of them as a different race and called them "the very ancient men."

The Indians were a very interesting race of savages with copper-coloured skin, high cheek-bones, and black glossy hair. They came probably from the East of Asia, so that their name is not so very far wrong after all,

They loved war and hunting, and these were the only occupations of the men, for the women did all the work of the homes and attended to such few crops as they did sow. In war they were fierce, cruel and cunning, and he was thought the best of the "braves" who could show the greatest number of scalps at his belt. Their weapons were the bow and arrow and the tomahawk or hatchet. Their prisoners they tortured in the most cruel way, delighted if they could wring a groan from them, but the sufferer scorned to show any sign of pain, instead generally singing and mocking his tormentors.

The three great families of Indians were the Algonquins, the Hurons and the Iroquois, the Hurons being really a branch of the Iroquois. Cartier found Hurons at Stadacona and Hochelaga, but they seem to have been destroyed by the Algonquins who settled in their place. The Algonquins lived on the Atlantic coast, and spread to the west, north of the great lakes. Their most warlike tribe was the Ojibways, of whom the Crees and the Ottawas were branches. The Iroquois consisted of five nations, of whom we may mention the Mohawks and Senecas. These were the most powerful and finest of the Indians—tall, straight and athletic. Their warriors were brave and dashing, though cruel, and their women much better looking than those of the other tribes. They cultivated fields of maize, and patches of melons and pumpkins; they made clearings in the woods; and knew enough of government to league their five nations together and thus make their tribe the strongest of all. Connected with them are the much-dreaded Sioux of the Western States, who even

still at times go on the "war path," burning and destroying all before them.

NOTES.

Earliest known inhabitants were the Mound Builders. The Mounds were burying places, and are found in large numbers near the Rainy and Souris Rivers, containing bones, weapons, tools, ornaments and pottery.

The Indians came probably from the East of Asia. The three great Indian races were the Algonquins, the Hurons and the Iroquois.

The Algonquins included the Ojibways, Crees and Ottawas.

The Iroquois were made up of five—some say six—nations, amongst them the Mohawks and Senecas.

The Sioux of the Western States are connected with the tribe of Iroquois.

LESSON VII.—THE LIFE OF THE INDIANS.

The coming of the white men has made a great change in the condition of the Indian. Before that time he lived in tents of buffalo skins or in round-topped huts covered with birch bark. His weapons were made of wood—bows and clubs—or of hard stones, ground with great patience to the required shape. But Europeans came, eager to obtain furs, and in exchange for these the Indian hunter could procure knives and hatchets and guns, which he soon learned to use with skill, and, dearest to his heart, those cheap and poisonous intoxicants, known to him as "fire water," which have proved such a curse to the whole

race. When the Indians found how the Europeans were taking possession of the land, and making use of them for their own profit, they banded themselves together to drive the "Pale Faces" into the sea. But the white men came on in an increasing stream, and finally such of the Indians as were not destroyed were reduced to a sulky submission. Lands have been set apart for them known as "Indian Reserves," and here they live in a state nearly as savage as before, though not so fierce and warlike. It is true they have schools and missionaries, but they are still under the control of their medicine men—or magic men—of whom they are much afraid.

Some have adopted European dress, and built houses such as are to be seen in the Indian village of Caughnawaga. But on the western reserves they live in wretched tents of blankets, caring for nothing but drink and gambling—savages as ignorant, dirty and lazy as can well be imagined.

The Indian language has a strange guttural or *throaty* sound, and, like Chinese, forms new words by joining together others already in use. The different dialects are many, and members of one tribe often cannot understand the speech of another, though they are so clever in the use of signs that they have no difficulty in making known their meaning.

The dress of the Indian was formerly made of skins which were skilfully tanned by the women. From this soft hide moccasins were made with which he could traverse the forest silently as a panther. In winter, when buffalo or deer were floundering in the snow, his snowshoes placed

them at his mercy. Now, his garments are made of cloth obtained from the white men; ornaments are much admired, and very clever work is done by the squaws with porcupine quills and beads. They wear bracelets and earrings, and the feathers of the hawk and eagle form part of a brave's decorations.

Having so much spare time on his hands the Indian naturally seeks for some way of passing it. They are very fond of company, and take pleasure in the "pow-wow," where they sit together and listen to long speeches from their wisest men.

Wrestling and other athletic sports are very popular, while they are devoted to horse racing; but the Indian's great passion is for gambling, and he will stake everything he has, even to his horse and his wife. They show great cleverness in inventing games at which they become very skilful. Their dances are connected with their religion, and are conducted to the sound of the tom-tom or drum played by the squaws.

As to their religion—they believe in a Good Spirit or Manitou, and an Evil Spirit, and seem to be more afraid of the latter. They set up in front of their villages a great post called a totem pole carved with all sorts of strange faces, apparently in honour of the several gods whom they worship. Their idea of heaven is a happy hunting-ground, where, followed by their dogs, they enjoy forever the pleasures of the chase. The medicine men or magicians have great power over them, as they are believed to be able to cast a spell or curse upon any one who offends them.

Of the Indians now in Canada the principal are the Blackfoot, of whom there are some 3,000 in reserves in Alberta, the Crees of the Plains and the Athabasca or Dené in the North.

In the Arctic regions we meet with a tribe called Eskimos, who are of a more peaceful nature, and live by hunting and fishing. They build domes of ice for huts, warming themselves by lamps fed with seal blubber or fat. Their light swift canoes (*kayaks*) carry them in pursuit of seal or walrus, which they spear with great skill.

As a hunter or guide, to follow a trail through the forest or steer a canoe down the rapids, the Indian has never been excelled, and the Hudson's Bay Company owes much of its great wealth to the skins which they obtain at a low price from Indian and Eskimo hunters.

LESSON VIII.—FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN ACADIA.

At the end of the sixteenth century the French were once more free to attend to their property in the New World, and in 1603 an expedition was sent out commanded by the famous Captain Samuel de Champlain, which ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga. With him were Pontgravé, a merchant, and a nobleman named De Monts. De Monts, like Champlain, was a Huguenot, as the French Protestants were then called, and was a favourite of Henry IV., who had himself been a Huguenot before he became king. In those days kings used to enrich their friends by granting them monopolies, that is by declaring that they should be the only ones to trade in certain goods. Now, Henry IV. had given

De Monts the monopoly of furs in Acadia—Nova Scotia—as we call it, and he, accompanied by Pontgravé, Poutrincourt, another nobleman, Champlain to command the ships, and a large number of colonists, workmen and clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, set sail with four ships in 1604 to found a colony. They crossed the Atlantic and explored the coast of the Bay of Fundy until they reached the fine harbour afterwards called Annapolis Harbour. Here Poutrincourt and some others of the party landed, while the rest sailed on, and at last came to a halt on an island in the St. Croix River. There they spent the winter, but, being quite unprepared for it, they suffered terribly from the cold. Scurvy attacked them, and in the spring only forty-four of them were left alive. These left the island and joined their friends, and with forty new settlers whom Pontgravé brought out, built dwellings, storehouses and a fort (1605). This settlement they called Port Royal—now Annapolis—and here they lived very happily.

When the colony was firmly settled De Monts and Poutrincourt returned to France, where they found the company of merchants who had borne the expense of the expedition very much discontented at getting no return for their money. Finally, the company was broken up; in 1607 ships were sent out to take the colonists home, and for two years the buildings of Port Royal stood empty. After that, fresh settlers came out and other colonies were founded, but, owing to quarrels with the English colonies further south and disputes among themselves, they made no great progress.

We learn of these facts from the books and charts published by Champlain, which did a great deal to spread a knowledge of Canada throughout Europe; we also find interesting descriptions of life at Port Royal in the writings of a lawyer named Lescarbot, who came out in 1606, and did much to make the colonists more comfortable.

NOTES.

1603. Champlain with Pontgravé and De Monts ascended the St. Lawrence, and found that Stadacona and Hochelaga had disappeared.

1604. Champlain was again sent out with De Monts, Pontgravé and Poutrincourt.

1605. A colony was founded at Port Royal, now Annapolis, near the Bay of Fundy.

1607. The settlement at Port Royal was abandoned. The writings of Champlain and Lescarbot are our source of information about these events.

LESSON IX.—CHAMPLAIN AT QUEBEC.

The later history of Acadia is interesting, but we must proceed now with events affecting Canada as a whole.

A short distance above the mouth of the River St. Charles the St. Lawrence flows rapidly through a narrower channel between Cape Diamond on the north and Point Levis on the south. The Indian word for a strait or channel is "Quebio," so it is easy to see how the town situated at the foot of Cape Diamond got the name of Quebec.

This town Champlain founded in 1608 by the desire of the French king, and it has ever since been the key of the St. Lawrence valley.

The first winter was one of great suffering for the colonists here also, and out of twenty-eight only eight lived till the spring.

Champlain's whole heart was set on colonizing Canada, and he was likewise bent on exploring all of the country he could. His first journey for this purpose was undertaken in 1609. Wishing for the friendship of the Algonquin Indians on a trip up the Ottawa, he consented to help them in their war against the Iroquois, and with some of his men joined a party of Algonquins and Hurons who ascended the River Richelieu and met the Iroquois on the western shore of the lake which has since been called by his name. The Iroquois fought bravely, but the fire-arms used by the Frenchmen, which they then saw for the first time, terrified them so that they were utterly defeated. He then went back to France, and returning next year (1610), made a second successful attack on the Iroquois, after which he again visited France, where he married a young girl named Hélène Boullé, returning to Canada in the following year. A young Frenchman, who had spent a winter with some friendly Indians up the Ottawa, soon afterwards came to Champlain with the story that he had arrived by the Upper Ottawa at Hudson's Bay, which had been discovered by Henry Hudson in 1610; and in 1613 Champlain was led by this report to make a voyage up the Ottawa as far as Allumette Island, where he found that he had been deceived.

Then followed another visit to France, and on his return in 1615 he brought with him some monks of the Order of Recollets, a branch of the Franciscans, whose settlement still exists on the north shore of the island of Montreal.

In 1615 Champlain again joined the Hurons against the Iroquois, this time ascending the Ottawa, crossing to Lake Nipissing, thence to the Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, where, from the Bay of Quinté they crossed into Iroquois territory, now New York State. This time the Iroquois made a strong resistance, but were at last defeated, though not till Champlain had been twice wounded. He returned home with the Hurons and spent the winter in their country to the east of the Georgian Bay. All this was very hurtful to the colony, as the Iroquois were strong and fierce, and soon began a series of constant attacks which continued for very many years.

In 1628 the great Cardinal Richelieu, the king's chief adviser and really the ruler of France, established a trading company, called the "Company of New France," or of "the Hundred Associates."

This was given the monopoly of trade in Canada. Richelieu hated the Huguenots and attacked their town of Rochelle. The English sent ships and an army to help them, and also a fleet under David Kirkt to attack the French possessions in the New World. Kirkt sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1628 and met near Tadoussac a French fleet bringing colonists and provisions sent out by the Hundred Associates. This fleet he defeated, capturing or destroying the ships, and when in the next year (1629), he appeared before Quebec, Champlain's men were so weakened by starvation that there was nothing to be done but surrender the town. Champlain and his people were sent back to France, and Quebec remained in the hands of the English till 1632, when it was restored to France.

In 1633 Champlain returned to Canada as governor for the Hundred Associates, but died on Christmas Day, 1635. In 1620 he had brought out his young wife, who was greatly beloved by the Indians, and in whose honour the island of St. Helen was so named.

NOTES.

1608. Champlain founded Quebec at the foot of Cape Diamond.

1609. Champlain sailed up the River Richelieu and discovered Lake Champlain. He helped the Hurons and Algonquins to defeat the Iroquois.

1610. Second attack on the Iroquois. Discovery of Hudson's Bay by Henry Hudson.

1613. Champlain made a voyage up the Ottawa as far as Allumette Island.

1615. Third expedition against the Iroquois, by way of Lakes Nipissing, Simcoe and Ontario.

1620. Arrival of Helen Champlain.

1625. The missionaries Breboeuf and Lalemant, belonging to the Society of Jesuits, arrived in Canada.

1628. The Company of One Hundred Associates was formed.

1629-1632. Quebec in the hands of the English.

1633. Champlain returned as governor.

1635. Death of Champlain on Dec. 25th.

We may here mention that the earliest British colony was founded in 1583 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, at St. John's, Newfoundland. The colony failed and Gilbert was drowned at sea.

LESSON X.—CANADA FROM 1635 TO 1663.

The history of Canada from 1635 to 1663 is merely the story of the fur-traders and missionaries, and the struggles they had to keep off the fierce Iroquois. Some of the young Frenchmen entered the woods in search of furs and there became almost as savage as the Indians, marrying Indian wives and refusing to return to the settlements. These were known as *coureurs de bois* (bushrangers).

We have already mentioned the Company of One Hundred Associates and seen how they obtained a very large grant of land and the monopoly of the fur trade. In return for these privileges they bound themselves to bring out 4,000 settlers in fifteen years, to protect them and see that they were furnished with houses and provisions, and also to provide clergymen to attend to their spiritual welfare and to act as missionaries to the Indians.

This engagement the Company at first tried to keep, but soon their neglect became so plain that in 1645 the monopoly was taken from them and given to some Canadian traders under the name the "Habitants' Company."

The best known of the missionaries who came to Canada were Fathers Daniel and Jogues, and Breboeuf and Lalemant, who have been spoken of before. They belonged to the large and powerful order of Jesuits, who have secretly extended their influence over a great part of the world. These early missionaries were of a very brave and self-sacrificing character, being willing to live a life of hardship in filthy Indian villages or face a cruel death in their efforts to convert the ignorant savages.

In 1642, a French nobleman named Maisonneuve founded Montreal, or Ville Marie, as it was called at first. The Iroquois were filled with fury at this, thinking that the French meant to invade their possessions. They swept down upon the Hurons from Tadoussac to Ville Marie, destroying them or driving them to the west; while all the missionaries who were with the Hurons perished. Jogues was put to death in 1646; Daniel in 1648, while standing at the door of a church, trying to save his Hurons from the Iroquois; and in the same year Lalemant and Brebeuf were killed after undergoing the most horrible tortures.

The Iroquois had planned with 1200 warriors to drive the French from the banks of the St. Lawrence, but they were checked by the heroism of a French captain named Dollard des Ormeaux. This Dollard, having news in 1660 that the Iroquois were approaching, gathered together a party of about sixty—sixteen Frenchmen and some Hurons and Algonquins—and went up the Ottawa to the Long Sault, prepared to give up their lives for the defence of the colony.

Here they took up a position in an old fort and waited. Soon 200 of the Iroquois attacked them but were repulsed; they returned, however, with 500 more. The brave defenders held out for ten days, but were at last overpowered and all killed except a few who were kept for torture. So much trouble did this small band give the Iroquois that they seem to have changed their minds and returned home.

NOTES.

1642. Montreal (Ville-Marie) was founded by Maisonneuve.

1645. For not keeping their agreement the charter was taken from the Company of New France and given to the Habitants' Company.

1646. Death of the missionary Jogues.

1648. Death of Daniel and of Biebocuf and Lalemant.

1660. Heroic defence of the Long Sault by Dollard.

LESSON XI.—CANADA BECOMES A ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

In 1663, the celebrated French minister Colbert, seeing that Canada could never prosper under the rule of a private company, resolved to bring it directly under the king's control, and New France was therefore made a "royal government," with a sovereign council at its head, made up of the governor, the bishop and the royal intendant, with at first five and afterwards twelve councillors chosen by the governor and the bishop. From the death of Champlain till 1663, five governors had been appointed by the Company of the Hundred Associates; and from 1663 till the downfall of French rule in 1763, twelve governors held office, but it would be quite useless to give an account of all of them.

The first bishop was a Jesuit named Laval, who was appointed in 1659. Owing to his attempts to make the Church supreme and to stop the sale of liquor to the Indians he quarrelled with the earlier governors, who were recalled when he made complaints against them. He was then allowed to choose a governor himself, and selected De Mézy, who was the first of the governors under royal government. Even he could not endure Laval's interfer-

ence, and having quarrelled with him about the appointment of members to the council, was re-called to France.

Laval's best act was the founding of the seminary or college at Quebec in 1664. Still disputing with the governors, and especially with Frontenac, who gave him more trouble than the rest, the fiery old bishop seems at last to have grown weary and resigned his office in 1688, though he returned to Canada four years later. He died in 1708, His place was taken by Bishop St. Vallier, who was very charitable and founded the Hôtel-Dieu or Hospital at Quebec.

De Mézy was succeeded in 1665 by De Courcelles, who in the following January made a fruitless descent into Iroquois territory. In 1665 there also arrived in Canada the Intendant Talon, and De Tracy, viceroy of all the French possessions in America, including some of the West Indies. De Tracy brought with him the Carignan regiment, famous in Turkish wars, intending to reduce the Iroquois to submission

Three forts,—Sorel, Chambly and Ste. Thérèse,—were built on the River Richelieu, and in 1666 De Tracy led his force into the Mohawk valley, burned the Mohawk villages and destroyed their food supplies. This compelled the Iroquois to beg for peace ; in 1667 a treaty was made with them at Montreal, and for twenty years New France was free from their attacks.

Though not so in name, the Intendant was really the most important officer in the colony, and may be described as the King's business manager.

The best known names amongst the Intendants are those

of Talon and Bigot, the first and the last of these officers; the former is noted for the good and the latter for the harm he did to the colony.

Like Colbert, Talon was anxious for an increase in the population, and on his return to Canada in 1669, after a visit to France, he brought with him 700 colonists. Also, after the war against the Iroquois, he induced the officers of the Carignan regiment to remain by giving them grants of land, of which they became the Seigneurs or Lords. Sorel Vercheres, Berthier and many other places on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers bear the names of these officers. Everything was done to encourage early marriages, and shiploads of peasant girls were sent out from France, and very quickly provided with husbands. As a result the population rose from 2,000 in 1663 to 10,000 in 1680.

Talon also encouraged the people to manufacture clothing and whatever they could for themselves, besides setting up a trade with the West Indies by which Canadian timber and fish brought a return of sugar and other tropical products.

NOTES.

1659-1708. Laval was Bishop of New France.

1664. He founded the seminary of Quebec.

1663. Canada became a Royal Government with De Mézy as Governor.

1665. De Courcelles became Governor. Talon arrived as Intendant and De Tracy as Viceroy or King's representative.

1666. Courcelles made an expedition against the Iroquois, and later De Tracy compelled them to submit.

1667. Treaty with the Iroquois made at Montreal.

LESSON XII.—FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

Talon and Frontenac encouraged explorers to travel further to the west and south. Missionaries followed the fur-traders and established posts to the south of Lake Superior, and west of Lake Michigan. Michillimackinac, an important fort on the strait between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, was founded about 1670. Furs were being sold by the Indians and *coureurs de bois* to the English traders in New York ; so, to keep them out of the great western district, Talon sent a large force in 1671 to take possession of it for France. At Sault Ste. Marie, in the presence of a number of Indian chiefs, the French flag was unfurled.

The first white man to pass from Lake Huron to Lake Erie was Joliet, who afterwards crossed over by way of the Grand River to Lake Ontario, where he met the famous Robert de la Salle.

In 1673, Joliet, in company with Father Marquette, crossed from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—‘ Father of Waters’—and went down in their canoes as far as the mouth of the Arkansas.

La Salle was a French nobleman who came to Canada in 1667, and obtained in 1678 a patent allowing him to explore towards the Mississippi, provided he built forts to command the interior of the country. He appears to have had an idea that, by ascending the St. Lawrence, he should find a passage to the west and so reach China—in French *la Chine*—; so his enemies in mockery called the village, which he built on his property on Lake St. Louis, Lachine.

He was very friendly with Governor Frontenac and helped him to build Fort Frontenac, of which place he was given the command. He also built forts on the Illinois River, and opened up trade with the Illinois Indians. He was assisted in all this by his distinguished lieutenant, Tonty.

In 1682 La Salle sailed down the Mississippi and succeeded in reaching the Gulf of Mexico. He took possession of the land on both banks of the river in the name of Louis XIV, King of France, giving it the name of Louisiana.

It was in 1670 that the Hudson's Bay Company received their charter from the King of England and began to set up trading-posts and to build forts around the shores of the bay. As soon as Talon heard of this, he sent off Father Albanel, who in 1672 made his way through from the Saguenay to Hudson's Bay, and claimed that territory for France.

It will here be convenient to give some account of the Lords or *Seigneurs* and their tenants, *censitaires*.

The seigneurs received the land on taking an oath of fidelity to the King, and they let it out to tenants who paid rent in money or provisions. The lands allotted to the censitaires were usually long narrow strips, always fronting on a river, and sometimes running back as far as two miles. As there were no roads at that time the *habitants* were always anxious to live near the river, except on the Island of Montreal and along the Richelieu, where, owing to the danger of Indian attacks, they were compelled to live in strongly fenced villages round the house of the seigneur.

Besides paying rent the censitaire had certain duties to his seigneur. If he sold his land he had to pay one-twelfth of the price to the seigneur; he must clear the land; he must have his wheat ground in the seigneur's mill, paying him so much of the flour; he must give the seigneur a certain share of all the fish he caught, and must work for him so many days in the year. Of course the seigneur was bound to protect his tenant, and the Intendant had instructions to see that censitaires were not oppressed by seigneurs.

NOTES.

1670. Founding of Fort Michillimackinac.

1670. Hudson's Bay Company received their charter.

1671. French flag raised at Sault Ste. Marie.

1672. Father Albanel sent by Talon to Hudson's Bay.

1673. Discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, who descended it as far as the Arkansas.

1667. La Salle came to Canada.

1682. Louisiana occupied by La Salle, who sailed down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. On a later attempt to found a colony in Louisiana La Salle was murdered.

LESSON XIII.—FRONTENAC.

Louis de Buade, Count Frontenac, is the most remarkable figure among the governors of New France. Born in 1620, he had distinguished himself in European wars, and reached the rank of general. He was of a haughty and fiery temper, and desired to be treated with as much respect in Canada as the King in France. He was fond

of display, and was greatly looked up to by the Indians, whom he seemed to understand very well, but his pride was the cause of many quarrels with those under him—in particular with Bishop Laval and Perrot, governor of Montreal, the latter of whom he imprisoned. Frontenac is believed to have enriched himself by unlawful fur-trading, and many complaints were made against him. These troubles led to his being recalled to France in 1682, after a term of ten years as governor.

It must be understood that the law commanded all who wished to trade in furs to obtain a license, and those who neglected to do so were liable to be punished. Frontenac was accused of having unlicensed *coureurs de bois* in his employ, and only punishing those who did not work for him.

He was succeeded by La Barre, — a man chiefly noted for dishonest trading. At this time the Iroquois, though not at war with the French, were making attacks upon the Illinois and other Indians friendly to them. Instead of protecting their allies, La Barre made a treaty with the Iroquois, allowing them to war against the Illinois provided they left the French in peace. For this he was recalled in disgrace in 1685, and Denonville took his place. He set to work more vigorously and checked the Iroquois with an armed force, but was guilty of a treacherous act unworthy of a brave soldier. He invited the Indian chiefs to a friendly meeting, and when they came, seized them and sent some to France to work in the galleys, while others were handed over to his Indian allies to be tortured.

After this there was peace for two years, but in 1689 the Iroquois took a terrible revenge. One night in August, when the people of Lachine had retired to rest without thought of danger, 1400 Iroquois amid a storm of rain and hail surrounded every house in the village and soon the houses were in flames, and the inhabitants as they rushed out were cut down. Two hundred men, women and children fell victims to this massacre. Frontenac was now sent out again as governor. He at once set about opposing the Iroquois with vigour. There had always been ill-feeling between the English and French settlements in America, and the former were known to have urged on the Iroquois against the French. In 1689 war was declared between England and France, and Frontenac fitted out a force of French and Indians to attack the English colonies. Two of their settlements — Shenectady and Salmon Falls — were surprised at night and the inhabitants massacred. Enraged at this the colonists prepared 32 ships of war under command of Sir William Phipps, who first sailed to Acadia and captured Port Royal. He then proceeded to attack Quebec, but found it so well defended by Frontenac that he was forced to retire.

In 1696 French ships, commanded by the noted Canadian officer Le Moyne D'Iberville and his brother, inflicted great damage on the English settlements, and captured St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Hudson's Bay forts after defeating three English ships. In the same year Frontenac led 2,000 men against the Iroquois and drove out tribe after tribe of the Six Nations, though he was so weak that he had to be carried in a litter. He died in 1698.

NOTES.

- 1620.** Birth of Louis Buade, Count de Frontenac.
1672. Frontenac became governor of Canada.
1682. He was recalled to France.
1682-1685. La Barre governor.
1685 1689. Denonville governor.
1687. Denonville seized Indians chiefs under pretence of a friendly meeting.
1689. Frontenac again became governor, as the only man fit to deal with the Iroquois.
1689. Massacres at Shenectady and Salmon Falls.
1690. Phipps captured Port Royal and laid siege unsuccessfully to Quebec.
1696. D'Iberville captured St. John's, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay forts.
1696. Frontenac subdued the Iroquois.
1698. Death of Frontenac.

LESSON XIV.—FROM THE DEATH OF FRONTENAC TO THE
TREATY OF AIX-LA CHAPELLE.

In 1702 a war broke out between England and France called the War of the Spanish Succession or Queen Ann's War ; this war, during which the French were defeated in four great battles by the renowned Duke of Marlborough, lasted till 1713, when it was closed by the Treaty of Utrecht. By this treaty England obtained Acadia, Newfoundland, and the country round Hudson Bay which had till then been disputed territory ; while the French kept Canada, Louisiana, Cape Breton, St. John's Island (now

Prince Edward Island) and certain fishing rights on the Gulf. The American colonies had joined in the war, and in 1708 the French had captured Newfoundland, while in 1710 an expedition sent from Boston took Port Royal and thus gained Acadia.

In 1711 a great fleet set sail to conquer Canada. It was commanded by Admiral Walker, and had on board 6,500 of the finest British troops, who were to join a force of 4000 men from Massachusetts and 600 Indians. But misfortune overtook them.

A terrible storm struck them in the Gulf. Eight ships were wrecked and the neighbouring island strewn with corpses. The fleet sailed back to England and the volunteers marched home discouraged.

To secure the possessions still left to them, the French began in 1720 a great fortress on Cape Breton Island called Louisburg, from which they annoyed the British colonies further south. In 1745 the people of Massachusetts determined to attack this "hornets' nest," and sent a force of 4,000 men under Colonel Pepperel with this end in view. He managed to capture the place, although it was then considered immensely strong, being helped by Admiral Warren's capture of a man-of-war that was carrying reinforcements from France.

A French fleet coming out in 1746 to recover Louisburg met with the same fate as Walker's, being destroyed by a storm.

When the war was ended in 1748 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Cape Breton was restored to the French.

NOTES.

1702. The War of the Spanish Succession broke out.

1708. The French captured Newfoundland.

1710. An expedition sent from Boston took possession of Acadia.

1711. Walker's expedition destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht.

1720. Fortress of Louisburg was begun.

1745. Capture of Louisburg by Pepperel.

1746. A French fleet, sent to recover Louisburg, was destroyed by a storm.

1748. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LESSON XV.—EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

Although peace had been proclaimed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it lasted but a short time in the American colonies. The boundaries of Acadia had not been fixed, and in the west the English looked upon the banks of the Ohio as belonging to Virginia, while the French claimed them as part of Louisiana. In 1749 the colony of Halifax was founded by 2,500 British settlers—many of them disbanded soldiers—with Cornwallis as governor of Nova Scotia. This was the first British colony in Canada, and was intended as a check on the French in their stronghold in Louisburg.

The French on their part were endeavoring, by means of a chain of forts, to shut off the English from the fur

trade with the Indians in the west. In 1752, when the Marquis of Duquesne became governor, a new way to the Ohio was discovered by cutting a road through the woods from Lake Erie to Fox Creek, a tributary of the Alleghany, and on the Alleghany Fort Leboeuf and two other forts were built. Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, who was very active in upholding British interests, considering this an invasion of British territory, sent a young lieutenant named Washington—afterwards the celebrated President—to the officer in command of Fort Leboeuf to complain about it. Washington, on his way home, occupied the spot where Pittsburg now stands, and fortified it with a stockade, which, however, was captured by 500 French the following February, and they in turn began a larger fort, called, after their governor, Fort Duquesne. It is said that a French officer named Jumonville was shot in mistake by some of Washington's men, but the French claimed that it was intentional treachery, and sent a larger force, which surrounded Washington at Fort Necessity—as he called his hastily entrenched position—and compelled him to surrender.

The governors of the English colonies now planned to attack New France at four points—Fort Duquesne, Lake Champlain, Acadia and Niagara. Against the first was sent General Braddock, who had just come out with two British regiments. He was a brave soldier, and a good general in European warfare, but knew nothing of fighting in the woods or against Indians, and was too proud and obstinate to learn from those who could have taught him. In June, 1755 he began his march against Fort Duquesne,

and insisted on his men advancing in regular column, when they fell into a trap and were surrounded by the French and Indians under Dieskau. Braddock himself and 63 of his officers were shot, and the army was utterly routed. Washington, who had offended Braddock by giving him advice, was left behind to guard the road and so escaped this battle.

NOTES.

1749. Halifax founded. By 1752 it was a flourishing town of 4,000 inhabitants.

1752. The French built Fort Leboeuf on the Alleghany. Washington, sent by Dinwiddie to complain, built a small fort on the site of Pittsburg.

1753. The French seized this fort and built Fort Duquesne.

1753. Jumonville was shot, and a French force compelled Washington to surrender at Fort Necessity.

1755. Braddock was defeated by Dieskau eight miles from Fort Duquesne, on the Monongahela River.

LESSON XVI.—THE SAME CONTINUED.

In the meantime there had been much trouble between French and English in Acadia; the English desired to make the Acadians British subjects, and asked them to take an oath of allegiance to the King of England. When they refused, Colonel Monckton, aided by 2,000 men from Massachusetts, marched against Beauséjour, the strongest fort in Acadia, and took it. After this the French inhabitants were given another chance to take the oath, and

now comes the dark page of Canadian history described in Longfellow's "Evangeline." The English felt that the Acadians were always ready to rise against them in case of an attack, and knew that they were urging on the Indians of Nova Scotia—Micmacs—to attack them. On their again refusing to take the oath it was resolved to remove them altogether from that part of the country. The work was entrusted to Colonel Winslow—the most unpleasant task he ever had—who shipped 2,100 of the French from Grand Pré before December, 1755, and many more from Annapolis and other places. Six thousand exiles were thus forced to seek new homes, which they did—some in Louisiana, some in the New England States, and others even in England and France. Many years afterwards some of them returned to Acadia, and of course a large number managed to escape the notice of the soldiers and hide in the woods, so that their descendants in Nova Scotia to-day number 100,000 or more.

The third attack on Canada was to have taken place at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, a place which commanded the entrance of Canada in that direction. Three or four thousand farmers marched towards it, commanded by William Johnston, an Irish gentleman, who, though he had no experience in war, was yet a born general. His troops were undrilled and without uniforms, provided only with a rough hunter's outfit. The French army opposed to them was fairly good, and was commanded by Dieskau, the German nobleman who had already defected Braddock. Vaudreuil had at this time replaced Duquesne as governor of Canada.

Owing to delays Johnston's force only succeeded in reaching Lake Sacrament—afterwards called Lake George—to the south of Lake Champlain. When Dieskau heard of their arrival he advanced against them, feeling sure of an easy victory. But they had thrown up a barricade of logs and placed their artillery so as to rake the approach. For five hours they fought in the woods until at last the British broke from their barriers and drove the French before them, Dieskau himself being wounded and taken prisoner.

For this victory Johnston received £5,000 and the title of baronet, so that we shall hear of him afterwards as Sir Wm. Johnston.

At this battle some of the Iroquois under their chief Hendricks fought on the British side.

NOTES.

1755. Acadia again occupied by troops from Massachusetts under Monckton and Winslow.

1755. The Acadians transported from their homes to other parts of the world.

1755. Vaudreuil became governor of Canada.

1755. Johnston defeated the French under Dieskau on the shore of Lake George.

Governor Shirley of Massachusetts was to have captured Niagara, but he found the place so strongly defended that he thought it unwise to attack it.

LESSON XVII.—THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

All this fighting had been going on in Canada, in India, too, the French and English colonies had been at war and the British navy had captured some 300 French ships, and yet the mother countries were still supposed to be at peace, but war was at last declared in 1756. As this continued till 1763, it is usually called the "Seven Years' War."

The French sent to take command in Canada the Marquis of Montcalm with 1,400 soldiers, which raised the regular army in Canada to 4,000 men. Montcalm, born in France in 1712, had entered the army at the age of fifteen, and seen service in Germany and Italy. He was one of the noblest Frenchmen who ever visited Canada, and besides being a fine soldier was devoted to his country.

The English commander in 1756 was General Abercrombie, who does not seem to have been fit for the position.

Montcalm's first step was to seize Fort Oswego, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, and next year, 1757, to capture Fort William Henry on Lake Champlain, thus giving the French the mastery as far south as Lake George. The garrison at Fort William Henry had given up their arms under a promise of being allowed to march in safety to another fort some distance off, but Montcalm's Indians, maddened by liquor which they had found in the fort, fell upon the disarmed English soldiers, and, in spite of all Montcalm's efforts to stop them, massacred a large number of them.

Next year the English made an attempt to recover the Lake Champlain country, and Abercrombie with 16,000 men attacked Ticonderoga or Carillon. This position had been held by Dieskau, and Montcalm had afterwards gone there with a strong garrison. He defended his front by cutting down trees and leaving the branches. Instead of using his artillery to break down this barricade, Abercrombie ordered his men to capture the place by assault, and sent them forward time after time, till 2,000 of them were killed or wounded, when he gave up the attempt and retreated, the French not having suffered one-fifth as much.

On the other hand, the British took and destroyed Fort Frontenac, and drove the French from Fort Duquesne to Fort Erie; they rebuilt Fort Duquesne, which the French had destroyed as they left it, and named it Pittsburg, in honour of the great minister, William Pitt, who was then at the head of affairs in England. Pitt saw that England must be made strong by her colonies, and so was very anxious to secure Canada and India. For this purpose he selected only the most skilful officers to command the forces, and cared nothing for age or family when he could find courage and ability. The principal officers whom he sent to Canada were Amherst and Wolfe.

These two, aided by Admiral Boscawen with his ships, laid siege to Louisburg in 1758, and captured the place in seven weeks. Wolfe was said to have been "the life of the siege." This shows how much the English cause had suffered by having such weak and incapable men as Abercrombie and his chief, the Earl of Loudon, in command.

In the following year, 1759, plans were laid to complete the conquest of Canada. General Amherst was to march upon Montreal by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu, Prideaux was to capture Fort Niagara and Wolfe to take Quebec.

In besieging Niagara Prideaux was killed; Sir William Johnston then took command and captured the place. Amherst advanced slowly, and spent so long in firmly occupying the Lake Champlain forts, opening roads along the lake and building ships to drive the French vessels off it, that he did not reach Montreal that year, and so was unable to give Wolfe any assistance in his attack on Quebec.

NOTES.

1756. The Seven Years' War began.

1756. Montcalm arrived in Canada and captured Oswego.

1757. Abercrombie was defeated at Ticonderoga or Carillon on Lake George.

1758. The British destroyed Fort Frontenac and captured Fort Duquesne.

1758. Capture of Louisburg by Wolfe and Amherst, with the assistance of Admiral Boscawen.

LESSON XVIII.—THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.

In June, 1759, Wolfe ascended the St. Lawrence with 9,000 men, and Monckton, Townshend and Murray commanding under him. Admiral Saunders was in charge of

the fleet, and gave all possible assistance throughout the siege. Montcalm had a force of 14,000 regulars and militia encamped behind earthworks between the St. Charles and Montmorency Rivers. His second in command was De Levis, while the Chevalier de Ramezay commanded a garrison of between one and two thousand men for the defence of the city.

Wolfe divided his forces; some he landed on the Island of Orleans; some were encamped on the east bank of the Montmorency, while a third division took up a position at Point Levis opposite to Quebec, and battered the Lower Town to pieces with their guns. All attempts to land on the north shore near the city failed, so strong was Montcalm's position, and Wolfe became ill from hard work and anxiety; but just then it occurred to them to attempt a landing higher up the river west of Quebec, and to scale the Heights of Abraham by a slanting gully now known as Wolfe's Cove.

The flat hill-tops rising above the St. Lawrence on a level with the citadel of Quebec are called the Plains of Abraham, and once there, of course, the task of capturing the fort would be much less difficult.

A force of 1,600 men was sent up the south shore of the river to a place where some of the fleet was stationed; here they embarked in boats and floated down the river at night, while all sorts of devices were used to make the French think that the attack would be made below the town. The boats passed the sentries safely, thanks to the clever replies of a Scotch officer who spoke French, and at daybreak, having overpowered the guard stationed on the

heights, over 4,000 men stood ready for battle on the Plains of Abraham. The sight of their red coats broke the news to Montcalm, who hurried his men to meet them. On the Frenchmen rushed, firing as they went, but the British held their fire till the enemy were within a few yards of them; then two volleys from the whole line in quick succession, followed by the terrible charge with the bayonet, and the French broke and fled. But Wolfe did not live to enjoy the fruits of his victory. Like his brave opponent he fell in the battle, and one monument on the Plains of Abraham honours the memory of both. A soldier from his boyhood, Wolfe was but thirty three when he died. Strange to say, his body was always weakly. His love for poetry is shown by the story told of him, that, as his boats were descending the St. Lawrence, he read Gray's "Elegy," and, when he had finished, said to his officers, "Gentlemen, I would rather have written that poem than take Quebec." Soon afterwards Quebec, abandoned by the Governor Vaudreuil, surrendered before De Levis could arrive, and General Murray took possession.

Next year De Levis collected an army and marched against Quebec. Murray, though much weaker, went out to meet him, and the second battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought near the village of Ste. Foye.

Murray was defeated and had to retreat into the city; but a British fleet coming up the river compelled De Levis to retire to Montreal. Towards this place, Amherst and Murray now directed their forces, and soon Vaudreuil was obliged to surrender it too, and Canada was in the hands of

the British. It was formally given over to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

It should be said that the English fleet which relieved Quebec, shortly afterwards met in the Bay of Chaleur and entirely destroyed a fleet which was coming out to help the French.

NOTES.

1759. First battle of the Plains of Abraham.

“ Capture of Quebec by the English.

“ Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.

1760. Murray defeated by De Levis at the second battle of the Plains of Abraham.

1760. Quebec besieged by De Levis.

“ British fleet destroyed a French fleet in the Bay of Chaleur.

1760. Montreal surrendered by Vaudreuil.

1763. Seven Years' War closed by the Treaty of Paris, which made over Canada to England.

LESSON XIX.—CONCLUSION OF THE FRENCH PERIOD.

The French owed the loss of their colony, in part at least, to the dishonesty of their officials. This is particularly shown in the case of Bigot, the last Royal Intendant. Though he was a man of unusual cleverness and power, these qualities were turned altogether to enriching himself and the King's favourites by whom he was kept in authority. Millions of dollars must have passed into his hands instead of purchasing the army supplies for which they were intended. Accounts were sent in for goods which had

never been delivered. The poor peasants, whose crops failed in 1757, were compelled to sell to the King's agents at prices fixed by the Intendant, and, instead of receiving money for their goods, obtained only written promises to pay, which were never kept. While the army in Acadia was starving and but half-clad, Bigot was leading a gay life of pleasure in Quebec. Small wonder that the *habitants* were not eager to fight for such rulers, and did not look with much fear on a change of sovereigns.

The Indians, however, did not at all approve of the transfer of Canada to the British, for the French had treated them kindly and had not attempted to take their lands from them, while the British were rough and contemptuous towards them, made them no presents and sent settlers to live in their territory. In consequence, under the leadership of Pontiac, all the Algonquin tribes of the west united in a desperate attempt to drive out the British. This was known as "Pontiac's War," and lasted from 1763 to 1765. Six weeks after the first outbreak all the British forts west of the Alleghanies were captured except Pittsburg, Detroit and the forts along the Niagara River. The Indians gained entrance to Fort Michillimackinac by the trick of playing a lacrosse game outside the walls and entering in search of a ball which had been thrown over.

Colonel Bouquet succeeded in defeating a host of the savages at Edgehill or Bushy Run in the Ohio valley, after two days of severe fighting.

The most remarkable feature of the war was the unsuccessful siege of Detroit by the Indians, which lasted for over a year. It was most unusual for the Indians to attempt

a long siege, as they generally retired if unable to surprise a place or capture it at the first assault.

Peace was concluded in 1765, and some years later Pontiac was murdered on the banks of the Mississippi. He seems to have been a chief of remarkable ability.

It would not be right to close our account of the French period without some mention of the women whose names have figured in the history of New France. As might be expected they were connected with religious and charitable works.

The Duchess of Aiguillon opened the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, in 1637; the Hôtel-Dieu at Montreal was erected by Madame de Bullion and Mdle Mance; the great Ursuline convent of Quebec was founded by Madame de la Peltrie, and under Bishop Laval Sister Bourgeois began the Congregation of Notre Dame for the education of poor girls.

NOTES.

1763 Outbreak of "Pontiac's War."

" Capture of Michillimackinac and other forts by the Indians.

1763 64. Siege of Detroit.

1765. Peace concluded by Pontiac.

1769. Murder of Pontiac.

1639. Hôtel-Dieu founded at Quebec by the Duchess d'Aiguillon.

1639. Madeleine de Chauvigny (Madame de la Peltrie), a wealthy young French widow, arrived in Canada and

founded the Ursuline Convent at Quebec. She was assisted by Marie Guyart.

1642. Jeanne Mance began the Hôtel-Dieu at Montreal, with funds supplied by Mme de Bullion.

1653. Sister Bourgeois began the "Congregation of Notre Dame de Montréal."

The Jesuits in Canada used every year to send reports to their superiors in France. These were printed and published, and, under the title of the "Jesuits' Relations," induced many people to emigrate to Canada. They also furnish much information about the History of Canada.

LESSON XX.—CANADA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

During the time between the surrender of Montreal and the Peace of Paris, Canada was under what is called Military Rule; that is, three officers of the British army—Murray, Burton, and Gage—were appointed governors of the three districts, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The French were allowed to retain their own religion and laws, and in fact almost to govern themselves, except in case of crimes, which were dealt with by the military courts. They were well contented with this treatment and lived in peace.

But in 1763, after the Treaty of Paris, the Province of Quebec was formed by proclamation of King George III, having as its western boundary a line drawn from Lake Nipissing to Lake Champlain. By that treaty the French were allowed to keep the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to the south of Newfoundland, which they still hold, as a shelter for their fishermen. They gave up Louisiana to the King of Spain.

Murray was made governor-in-chief of the new province, and directed to call a council and a general assembly. The council of nine members he appointed at once, but called no assembly as he thought too little of the few English settlers from whom it would have to be chosen. The French were kept out by their religion, for the law in England at that time was that no Roman Catholic could hold any public office. The English settlers—they only numbered about 400 then, and those of a very low class—were anxious to get all the power into their own hands, and made complaints against Murray, who had to return to England. He was succeeded in 1768 by Sir Guy Carleton, who shared his views and sided with the new subjects, as the French were called, whom he found very peaceable and honest people. They were satisfied with their governors, desiring only to be treated justly and to have no general assembly.

“Old subjects”—colonists from New York and New England—were very energetic. They re-opened the western fur-trade, began commerce with England, and established in 1764 the first Canadian newspaper—the *Quebec Gazette*. All this time Nova Scotia—which at first included New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—was advancing steadily, and the first parliament in Canada was summoned by Governor Lawrence at Halifax in 1758. Prince Edward Island—formerly the Island of St. John—received its present name in 1799 in honour of the Duke of Kent, who was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America and built a fort at Charlottetown. This island was divided up between Englishmen who had influence with the govern-

ment, and who for the most part left it entirely alone, though they got it made into a separate province in 1769.

NOTES.

1761. Military rule by British officers established in Canada.

1763. Quebec proclaimed a province with Murray as governor.

1764. The first Canadian newspaper—the *Quebec Gazette*—published.

1768. Sir Guy Carleton became governor.

1758. First Canadian parliament summoned at Halifax.

1769. The Island of St. John (Prince Edward Island) was made a separate province.

LESSON XXI.—THE QUEBEC ACT, AND WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The English government at last decided to put an end to the disputes between the old and new subjects in Canada, and so in 1774 the Quebec Act was passed. When a proposal is brought before Parliament it is called a *Bill*, and when it has passed—that is, when the greater number (*majority*) of members have given their consent to it—it is called an *Act* or in some cases a *Law*.

The Quebec Act extended the boundaries of the province, south and west to the Ohio and the Mississippi; north to the Hudson's Bay territory; and included in it Labrador, Anticosti and some small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It arranged for a legislative council of from seventeen to twenty-three members, which, however, was not allowed to impose taxes on the people. It lessened the tithes or shares of farm produce which had to be paid to the clergy; and, by removing some of the oaths which government officers had to take, it enabled Canadian seigneurs to become members of the council. It also fully restored French laws and customs except in criminal cases.

The good results of this act were seen very shortly afterwards; for, when the American colonies revolted from Britain, the Canadians remained loyal and drove back the American forces which invaded their country.

It would take too long here to explain the reasons which led the American colonies to throw off British authority. It is enough to say that they desired to become independent, and were so successful that in 1783 England recognized them as a nation under the name of the United States of America. England's old enemy, France, was only too happy to send an army to help the Americans under command of the dashing general Lafayette.

When the Americans found that Canada would not join in the revolt, they resolved to capture it if possible, and sent two small armies under Montgomery and Arnold. Montgomery passed up the Richelieu in 1775, and having seized Montreal, advanced against Quebec. Here he joined Arnold, who had managed to get 800 men across by way of the Chaudière River, after a very difficult six weeks march. Carleton, however, was in Quebec with a good garrison, 150 cannon, and plenty of provisions. The Americans bombarded the town during the whole of December, and

on New Year's morning, 1776, before daylight attempted to take it by surprise. But the defenders were on the watch and gave them a warm reception. Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded, and the troops retreated. They remained outside the city till spring, when General Thomas came to take command ; but before he could accomplish anything a British fleet appeared with 9,000 troops on board, and he left in such a hurry that they found his dinner unfinished in his tent. Montreal was still held by American troops, but when the British army approached after capturing General Thompson and three hundred men near Three Rivers, they departed with all possible speed.

Carleton now set to work with great vigour, built and got together all the vessels he could on Lake Champlain, and sailed out against Arnold, who had a fleet of about the same size. This fleet he defeated and utterly destroyed, and then seized the fort of Crown Point. Next spring, 1777, strange to say he was replaced by General Burgoyne, who only succeeded in getting disgracefully beaten, so he resigned the governorship and returned to England.

He was succeeded in 1778 by General Haldimand. At the close of the war in 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles the boundary line of Canada was changed, and the land between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes given up to the United States. The St. Croix River was fixed as the boundary between the States and New Brunswick.

NOTES.

1774. Quebec Act passed.

1775. Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada.

1776. Jan. 1st, Montgomery killed and Arnold wounded in an assault on Quebec.

1776. Carleton destroyed Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain.

1777. Burgoyne was appointed commander in chief, and after his defeat Carleton resigned.

1778. Haldimand became governor.

1783. The Treaty of Versailles closed the War of American Independence.

LESSON XXII.—THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS, AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT.

There were many in the American colonies who refused to join in the revolt, many even who fought on the side of the English armies. From their desire to see the empire still united they are known as United Empire Loyalists—U. E. L. They were hated by those of the opposite party, their property was taken from them, and, unable to live in their old homes, they were compelled to look round for new ones. And now the British government came forward and gave its loyal supporters land in Canada. Thousands settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, many along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, while Governor Haldimand encouraged large numbers to take up grants in the forest lands of Upper Canada, or Ontario, as it is now called. They had a hard task at first in clearing their farms and supporting themselves, but they were brave and patient and laid the foundation of a splendid province.

Many of the Indians had fought on the English side during the war. In particular the Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant—his Indian name was Thayendanegea—had been distinguished for bravery and loyalty. As a reward he obtained grants of land for his tribe on the Grand River north of Lake Erie and on the Bay of Quinté. The town of Brantford in Ontario still preserves his name. In the Chateau de Ramezay museum in Montreal may be seen an organ which was sent to this chief by King George.

The freedom of Canada from Indian attacks and border warfare as compared with the Americans across the border, has been largely due to the fact that, shortly after 1763, the British government passed a law commanding that no lands were to be taken from the Indians except by purchase, and that the purchase must be made by the government. This was to stop the plan by which private persons got lands from the Indians in return for quantities of brandy.

Numbers of loyalists from the States followed the first settlers in 1784. It is believed that as many as forty-five thousand U. E. L. entered Canada in a few years. Naturally they wished to keep the English laws and customs to which they were used, and so there was a good deal of disagreement between them and the French Canadians. To settle matters the Constitutional Act was passed in 1791.

This act divided Canada into two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Each was to have a governor or lieutenant-governor representing the sovereign, a council appointed by him for life, and an assembly consisting of members elected by the people.

The Roman Catholic clergy were allowed to collect tithes

from their own people, while lands called the "Clergy Reserves" were set apart for the support of Protestant clergymen.

Each province was allowed to arrange its own system of law, and naturally the lower province chose the French or "Custom of Paris," still in force in Quebec, while the Upper introduced the English code.

Governor Haldimand, who held office from 1778 to 1785 was not a favourite with the people. He had been brought up as a soldier, and was inclined to be strict and even harsh in his government. At this time, too, it was known that agents from the States were amongst the people trying to stir up rebellion, and any persons suspected were at once thrown into prison. This excited great discontent and many complaints were made.

In 1786 Sir Guy Carleton returned as governor, with the title of Lord Dorchester,—for the government had at last recognized his great services,—and remained until 1796. During his term of office the people were content and the country prospered.

About this time the population was increased by large numbers of immigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Settlements were planted on Prince Edward Island and elsewhere, in 1803, by the Earl of Selkirk, afterwards famous in connection with the Red River Settlements and Hudson's Bay Company.

Many settlers also came from the States and took up lands between Montreal and Lake Champlain and farther east, forming what are known as the Eastern Townships.

NOTES.

1778-1785. Haldimand governor of Quebec.

1784. United Empire Loyalists began to settle in Canada.

1786-1796. Lord Dorchester governor.

1791. Constitutional Act passed.

1803. Highland settlers introduced by Lord Selkirk.

LESSON XXIII.—AFFAIRS IN CANADA, FROM 1791 TO 1812 ; FURTHER EXPLORATIONS.

Lord Dorchester was in England when the Constitutional Act was passed, and the duty of calling the general assemblies in the two provinces fell upon his lieutenant-governors, Clark in Lower and Simcoe in Upper Canada.

Simcoe was a soldier, and besides encouraging immigration, was very anxious to have the country prepared to resist attacks from their southern neighbours. For this purpose he built military roads, one of them called Yonge street, from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, which was named after him. Toronto was then called York, very often, indeed, "Muddy Little York." A road was also planned from Detroit to Montreal, but only a small part of it was opened at that time.

The first capital of Upper Canada had been Newark (now Niagara), but that was thought too near the States, so in 1797 the assembly met at York instead.

In Lower Canada there were constantly increasing disputes between French and English inhabitants ; Governor Prescott, and after him Governor Craig, whose term of

office has been called a "Reign of Terror," were inclined to shut out the French Canadians from all public offices and to punish those who spoke out too freely. A paper was started called *Le Canadien*, which criticized the government very severely.

One of those who got into trouble for connection with *Le Canadien* was Panet, a French lawyer, who had been chosen Speaker of the Assembly four years in succession. Serious trouble might have followed if Sir George Prevost had not been appointed governor. By mild measures, restoring those who had been dismissed from the militia, and admitting French Canadians to important positions, he succeeded in calming the disturbed state of public feeling.

For many years back explorers had been gaining an ever wider knowledge of the country. A rival to the Hudson's Bay Company had sprung up in the North. Western Company, the "Nor'-Westers," founded by some Scotch merchants at Montreal about 1786. Another company also was started, called the X. Y. Company, but of this we do not hear so much, as it afterwards joined the North West Company.

In the race for the fur trade these companies sent their explorers westward beyond the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the Arctic Ocean. For the Hudson's Bay Company Samuel Hearne followed the course of the Coppermine River to the Arctic Ocean, and established posts on the Saskatchewan, Red, and Assiniboine Rivers.

For the Nor'-Westers Alexander Mackenzie, in 1789, traced out the river which bears his name, explored the Peace River, and in 1793 arrived on the Pacific Coast.

Fraser and Thompson also entered British Columbia, then New Caledonia, and left their names to two rivers of the country.

The Pacific Coast had been reached by sea as well. The famous voyager, Captain Cook, called at Nootka Sound, Vancouver, in 1778. That island received its name from Captain George Vancouver, who in 1792 and the three following years made an examination of the coast and channels there.

In 1788 a settlement was founded at Nootka by Captain John Meares, which was afterwards taken by the Spaniards. This nearly led to a war, but in the end Spain restored the place and paid Meares for his losses.

In 1811 John Jacob Astor, of New York, founded the port of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River ; this was purchased by the North-West Co. in 1813.

In 1799 the Alaskan territory was granted to a fur-trading company, composed of Russians and Americans. Many years later, in 1867, the Americans bought all the Russian territory there.

NOTES.

1778. Pacific Coast visited by Captain Cook.

“ The *Montreal Gazette* started.

1788. Meares made settlement at Nootka.

1792. Vancouver began his survey of the west coast.

1792-96. Simcoe, governor in Upper Canada.

1793. Mackenzie reached the Pacific by land.

1797. York (Toronto), became the capital of Upper Canada.

1811. Red River settlement begun by the Earl of Selkirk.

LESSON XXIV.—THE WAR OF 1812.

A great revolution broke out in France in 1789; the people rose against their rulers, beheaded their king and queen, drove out the nobility, and made France a republic. Before long England entered into a war with them, which lasted with slight interruption till 1815, when the famous Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. To injure England's commerce Napoleon had issued the Berlin and Milan Decrees, forbidding other nations to trade with her, and in reply the British government sent out "Orders in Council" declaring that any ships carrying French merchandise would be treated as enemies. They also claimed the right to search foreign vessels for deserters from the British navy.

The United States made these things an excuse for declaring war in 1812; really, it was a move of a certain political party to get themselves into power, and did not receive the support of all the States.

The Americans despatched three armies against Canada; one under General Hull at the Detroit River, a second under Van Rensselaer on the Niagara frontier, and a third under Dearborn to descend the Richelieu and attack Montreal.

Britain could send but few troops as she had all she could do to hold her own in Europe, so the militia were called out and responded nobly. Sir George Prevost was governor, and Sir Isaac Brock commander-in-chief of the forces.

The first act of the British was to surprise and capture

Fort Michillimackinac. On Brock's approach, Hull retired into Detroit, where he was soon obliged to surrender. In the centre Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara River and managed to place a strong body of men on Queenston Heights ; in trying to dislodge them Brock was shot, but General Sheaffe took command and sent a force round to attack the Americans in the rear. They were taken by surprise and after a brave defence surrendered. Brock was a splendid man, and his loss was greatly felt. A monument on Queenston Heights marks the spot where he fell.

In the east Dearborn had to give up his attempt to enter Canada, for he was defeated at Lacolle Mill, near Lake Champlain, by a small body of Canadian militia.

Thus the Americans utterly failed by land in the first campaign, but at sea, strange to say, they had rather the best of it.

The second year, 1813, was crowded with events.

Colonel Proctor, who was in command at Detroit, attacked the American General Winchester at Frenchtown, which he had captured, and took him and his men prisoners. But soon afterwards Captain Barclay, commander of the British fleet on Lake Erie, was defeated by Commodore Perry, and Proctor thought it wise to leave Detroit. He retreated up the River Thames, accompanied by a body of Indians under their brave chief Tecumseh, who had helped Brock to capture Detroit. The Americans overtook them at Moraviantown and a battle was fought. The English had the worst of it and retreated, but the Indians still fought on till Tecumseh was killed.

The next success of the Americans was the capture of

York, after which they advanced with a strong force against General Vincent. To get out of a difficult position this general accepted the advice of General Harvey and attacked the enemy by night at Stoney Creek. In the confusion, the two American generals were captured and their troops retreated.

A remarkable feature of this campaign was Lieutenant Fitzgibbon's capture, with a very small force of 500 Americans at Beaver Dams, near Queenston. He owed this in great part to the heroism of Mrs. Laura Secord, the wife of a Canadian militiaman. She overheard the Americans planning to capture the little British force, and set out to warn Fitzgibbon. After cleverly getting through the American lines she walked twenty miles through the bush, and arrived just in time, almost dead with fatigue. Thus prepared, Fitzgibbon went in search of the Americans, and found that they were being attacked by some Indians. He boldly went up to them with a flag of truce and called upon them to surrender, which they did, not knowing the small number of his troops.

It was in this year that the Americans, finding themselves obliged to withdraw from the Canadian side of the Niagara River first, were guilty of burning the town of Newark (Niagara), on a cold winter night. The British, in revenge, laid waste the opposite shore from Fort Niagara to Buffalo.

The Americans had established a place for supplies at Sackett's Harbour on Lake Ontario, and during the first part of the year 1813 their fleet was the stronger on that lake; but in September it was defeated by the British and 300 boats laden with supplies were captured.

At sea the British had regained the upper hand, and the celebrated fight took place off Boston harbour, in which the English frigate *Shannon* defeated and took the United States frigate] *Chesapeake*.

In the east the British arms were successful. Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, was captured. Hampton, trying to reach the St. Lawrence by the Chateaugay River, was defeated by Colonel DeSalaberry with his Voltigeurs, a regiment of French Canadians which he had organized himself. About the same time, Wilkinson, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, was defeated by the British under Morrison in the hard-fought battle of Chrysler's Farm, near Prescott.

In 1814, Governor Prevost planned a great attack on Plattsburg, the American stronghold on Lake Champlain, but the British fleet was defeated on the lake, so he withdrew his forces.

The British general Riall suffered a defeat at Chippewa Creek near the Falls of Niagara, but this was followed by Drummond's victory over the Americans at Lundy's Lane a few miles further north.

This year the American fleet was kept shut in at Sackett's Harbour and Oswego was captured.

The British were now at liberty to attend to affairs in America, and the United States forces were forced to retire from Canada.

Some boats from the British fleet made their way up the Potomac, captured Washington, and burned the Capitol or parliament buildings there.

Soon afterwards the war was closed by the Treaty of Ghent.

This was not known, however, by the forces in the South, and the British suffered severely in an attack on New Orleans in 1815.

NOTES.

1812. Fort Michillimackinac and Detroit taken by the British.

1812. Battle of Queenston Heights : death of Brock.

“ Battle of Lacolle Mill.

1813. Winchester defeated at Frenchtown.

“ Battle of Moraviantown : death of Tecumseh.

“ Capture of York by Americans.

“ Battle of Stoney Creek.

“ Battle of Beaver Dams ; heroism of Laura Secord.

“ Burning of Niagara by Americans.

“ Defeat of *Chesapeake* by *Shannon*.

“ Capture of Ogdensburg by British.

“ De Salaberry's victory at Chateauguay.

“ Battle of Chrysler's Farm.

1814. Failure of Plattsburg expedition.

“ American victory at Chippewa.

“ British victory at Lundy's Lane.

“ Capture of Washington.

“ Treaty of Ghent.

1815. British defeated at New Orleans.

LESSON XXV.—CANADA FROM 1814 TO 1837.

The continued wars had given rise to much distress in England, besides which the end of the war had left numbers of soldiers and others without employment. To pro-

vide for these and relieve the distress, emigration was greatly encouraged, and thousands of English, Scotch and Irish colonists came out to Canada. Settlement, however, was greatly hindered by the Crown and Clergy Reserves—lands set apart to support the royal revenues and the clergy. In many cases these lands had been granted to members and friends of the government, and other lands farther from the settlements taken. These wide unoccupied tracts of land of course proved a great hindrance to the opening up of the country and making of roads. The Clergy Reserves also proved a great cause of dispute between the different religious bodies, for the English Church claimed them all, the Presbyterians said that they, as the established church in Scotland, should have a share, and Methodists did not see why they should be left out. This question was afterwards set at rest by the Act of 1854, which decreed that the lands should be sold and the money divided amongst the municipalities or town districts.

In 1816, as a result of much quarrelling between the Hudson's Bay and North-Western Companies, the Nor'-Westers attacked the Hudson's Bay settlers at Seven Oaks, near the Red River, and in the fight Governor Semple and twenty others were killed ; the Nor'-Westers then seized Fort Douglas. When news of this was received by the Earl of Selkirk, who was then on his way from Montreal with over a hundred colonists who had been in the army, he seized the Nor'-Westers' post at Fort William, sent the chief men prisoners to Montreal, and then went on and recaptured Fort Douglas. How all this would have ended

it is hard to say ; but the government took the matter in hand and reconciled the rival parties. The Nor'-Westers became partners in the Hudson's Bay Co., and the two companies were united with Sir George Simpson as governor.

The years 1815-1837 were full of stormy dispute. The reason was chiefly what is known as the "Family Compact," and the desire of the people to obtain responsible government. There was also dissatisfaction in Upper Canada, because by the division of the provinces all control over commerce was given to the French, as all the ports for Atlantic trade were in their hands.

The name of "Family Compact" was given to the members of the Executive and Legislative councils, who held together like members of a family, and kept the power and positions for themselves and their friends. They seem to have behaved very unfairly, seizing land from the reserves and bringing to trial and condemning unjustly those who opposed or spoke against them.

The Assembly had no hold on them, for, though they voted all the money to carry on the government, the salaries of the officials were fixed in England, and the English Government refused to grant responsible government in Canada, that is to make the officers answerable to the people for their conduct when in power.

Many men tried every means in their power to break down the Family Compact. A Scotchman, named Gourlay, sent round circulars to the townships of Upper Canada, asking opinions as to what would be for the good of the country, and advised the people to send men to England

to explain their troubles. For this he was thrown into prison, kept there seven months awaiting trial, and then condemned to leave the country.

The most prominent men of the popular party in Upper Canada were Robert Baldwin, Dr. Rolph and Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. The last named was the publisher of a paper called *The Colonial Advocate*, in which he attacked the Family Compact most violently. In return a party of young men entered his printing office and threw the type into Toronto Bay. The majority, in the Assembly offended him after a time by becoming more friendly to the government. He attacked them and they turned him out of Parliament, but he was five times re-elected and was made mayor of York. We shall hear more of him in the next lesson.

On the other side the man of greatest ability was Bishop Strachan, who came to Canada in 1799 and opened a school, afterwards obtaining a charter for King's College, which became the University of Toronto. He was opposed by a distinguished Methodist minister, named Egerton Ryerson, who became Superintendent of Education and founded the Ontario school system.

In Lower Canada the leaders of the popular party were Papineau, Speaker of the Assembly, and Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who had been an army surgeon.

In 1832 and 1834 Canada was visited by the terrible plague of cholera, which was brought to Quebec by an immigrant ship, and swept off numbers of the people.

In spite of all these troubles, however, the country prospered, and the population had increased in Upper

and Lower Canada from 300,000 in 1812 to 1,100,000 in 1841. Shipbuilding flourished in Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces (the three provinces on the eastern sea-coast). The first steamboat in Canada was the "Accommodation," used between Montreal and Quebec in 1809. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic—the "Royal William"—was built at Quebec in 1830-31, while Samuel Cunard, of Nova Scotia, started the Cunard Line in 1840, with a paddle-wheel steamer called the "Britannia."

The Lachine Canal was built between 1821 and 1824, the Welland 1825-1829, and the Rideau—1827 to 1834—was opened between Kingston and Bytown, as Ottawa was then called.

The first railway in Canada was built in 1837 between Laprairie and Chambly.

NOTES.

1816. Fight at Seven Oaks between North Western and Hudson's Bay Companies.

1821. North Western Co. taken into the Hudson's Bay Co.

1809. First steamboat, the "Accommodation," ran between Montreal and Quebec.

1830-31. The "Royal William," built at Quebec—first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

1840. Cunard Line started.

1821-1824. Lachine Canal built.

1825-1829. Welland Canal built.

1827-1834. Rideau Canal built. Chambly Canal for the Richelieu River navigation and some canals in Ontario were opened about the same time.

1837. First locomotive engine used in Canada.

1832-1834. Cholera epidemic broke out.

LESSON XXVI.—THE REBELLION OF 1837 AND 1838.

The Governors in Upper Canada between 1818 and 1837—Maitland, Sir John Colborne and Sir Francis Head—were all strongly in favour of the Family Compact and of keeping the Assembly in subjection. Sir F. B. Head was especially objectionable, and went so far as to influence the elections in his own favour by dishonest means. Of course there were some honest men who really thought that the only way to keep the colonies still united to Britain was to prevent them from having complete self-government.

Lord Dalhousie, who was Governor till 1829, tried to bully the Assembly into submission by dismissing them when they resisted him. He was recalled, and succeeded by Sir James Kempt, who was so much more favourable to the popular opinions that quiet reigned for a time. However, on the appointment of Lord Aylmer in 1831, the troubles began afresh. It must be understood that every bill passed in the Assembly must also be passed in the Council and receive the assent of the Governor before it becomes law, so that when Assembly and Council do not agree business is at a standstill. Such was the case in Lower Canada from 1832 to 1837, when a "deadlock" of five years existed. The Council threw out all the Assem-

bly's bills and no money was granted to carry on the government.

Lord Aylmer was recalled in 1835, and three commissioners were sent out to report on the state of the province. The result of their report was that responsible government was refused, and then the fire of rebellion was kindled.

Papineau and Nelson aroused the people by violent speeches, and when warrants for their arrest were issued they resisted by force of arms.

Sir John Colborne had been ordered to return and put down the revolt. He collected the regulars and militia, organized volunteers in Montreal and Quebec, and made all the preparations possible.

Nelson and Papineau, with their few badly armed followers, were at St. Charles and St. Denis on the Riche-lieu. Nelson was attacked at St. Denis by Colonel Gore, who, however, was obliged to retire with heavy loss. Here Lieutenant Weir, who had been taken prisoner, was killed by the rebels.

Papineau had crossed into the States and left a man named Brown in command at St. Charles. Colonel Wetherell advanced against this place with artillery and it was easily captured. Many of the rebels were killed and Brown took flight. The rebellion in that part was now broken up and Dr. Nelson was captured, but some supporters of Papineau had collected at St. Eustache and St. Benoit, north of Montreal, under Dr. Chenier. Here for two hours they held out in the church and convent against the strong force and artillery which Colborne had

marched against them, until their leader was killed and then they gave way. St. Eustache, St. Benoit and St. Denis were burned by the government troops.

In Upper Canada Governor Head seemed to encourage revolt, and sent away all the regular troops to help Colborne; Toronto might easily have been taken but for confusion in the rebels' plans.

They had arranged to assemble at Montgomery's Tavern, north of Toronto, on Dec. 7, but, for some unknown reason, Dr. Rolph changed the date to the 4th. Only a few arrived on that date and they decided to wait till the 7th, especially as Colonel Van Egmond, an officer who had served under Napoleon and was to command their forces, had not yet arrived. In the meanwhile the militia had arrived under Colonel McNab and marched against them. The fire of artillery was too hot for the rebels and they took to flight; it is reported that one man was killed. Mackenzie, who escaped with difficulty, took refuge in Buffalo, where he was joined by a very low class of American citizens. They called themselves "Patriots," and took up a position on Navy Island in the Niagara River. A steamer called the "Caroline" was used to carry supplies to them, so Col. McNab sent a party who captured her, set her on fire, and let her float over the Falls. It was found afterwards that the boat belonged to the States, and the British Government apologized. This happened in January, 1838. In November of the same year a force collected under a Polish leader named Von Schultz, and crossed from Ogdensburg to a point near Prescott. Here, on the approach of Colonel

Dundas with artillery from Kingston, they took refuge in a stone windmill, but were soon compelled to surrender after severe losses. Von Schultz was afterwards tried and condemned to death. At his trial he was defended by a young lawyer named John A. Macdonald, afterwards the famous Premier of Canada.

NOTES.

1832-1837. Business blocked in the Government of Lower Canada.

1835. Commissioners sent to report on the state of the Province.

1837. Outbreak of rebellion ; fights at St. Denis, St. Charles and St. Eustache. Flight of Papineau and capture of Nelson.

1837. Dec. 7th, Affair at Montgomery's Tavern. Flight of Mackenzie to Buffalo.

1838. "Patriots" on Navy Island; burning of the "Caroline." Von Schultz surrendered at Windmill Point, near Prescott.

LESSON XXVII.—CANADA FROM 1837 TO 1867.

This rebellion and the victory of the Government were followed by a time of great severity. In Upper Canada, Sir George Arthur, and in Lower Canada, Sir John Colborne, governors of a very harsh character, were appointed. Numbers were thrown into prison accused of treason, even from among the moderate reformers who had not joined the rebels. This did not last long, however, for in

May, 1838, the Earl of Durham arrived as Governor-General of British North America and Lord High Commissioner, to inquire into the grievances of the Canadas. This nobleman was of a high and generous character, besides being remarkably talented. He at once appointed his own council and pardoned most of the prisoners, a few of the leaders only being banished from the country and sent to the Bermuda Islands.

However, the Imperial Government would not support his actions, and he resigned after six months. On his homeward voyage he drew up the famous report, which gave a full account of all the troubles in Canada, and recommended as the remedy that the people should be left to govern themselves, and the members of the government should be chosen from persons in favour with the Assembly.

The result of this report was that in 1839 a bill was brought forward in the British Parliament for the union of Upper and Lower Canada. At the same time the members of the executive council in the various provinces were told that they should not hold office for life but might be removed when the good of the country required it, which aimed a very severe blow at the power of the Family Compact.

To gain the consent of the provinces to the union, the Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson was sent out as governor. He succeeded, easily in Lower Canada, with difficulty in Upper, and was rewarded with the title of Lord Sydenham.

In 1840 the Act of Union was passed and Ontario and Quebec—as we must now call them—were united in the single province of Canada.

By this act there was to be a legislative council of twenty members appointed by the Crown for life, and an assembly of eighty-four members, half from each division of the province, elected by the people. The English language only was to be used in the parliamentary records and papers. The amount of £75,000 a year was fixed for the Civil List—that is, to pay the salaries of government officials. The Governor was to choose the capital, and to call a new assembly every four years if it had not been dissolved within a shorter period.

The people of Quebec found cause of complaint in this act because of the use of the English language only, and because they, who had only a small public debt, were compelled to share the large debt which had been contracted by the Upper Canadians.

Lord Sydenham chose Kingston as the capital, and appointed an executive council of eight, containing the chief men of the various parties. There were four or five different parties in the first assembly.

In 1841 the first Municipal Act was passed, which allowed towns and townships to manage their own affairs and so relieve the provincial parliament of much unnecessary work.

Lord Sydenham died in 1841 in consequence of a fall from his horse, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, who, contrary to the expectations of the Family Compact party, gave his honest support to responsible government, and worked hard in having roads built and other improvements to the country.

1842 saw an act passed establishing schools throughout

the country, but this was very much improved in 1844, when Dr. Ryerson became Superintendent of Education.

The year 1842 is noted for the Ashburton Treaty. There had been serious disagreements with the United States; one was about the Maine boundary, which had not been clearly settled in 1783; another had to do with the burning of the *Caroline* and the arrest by the United States authorities of a Canadian charged with the murder of one of her crew; a third concerned the slave question, for ships suspected of carrying slaves often hoisted the "stars and stripes," and fugitive slaves from the States were declared free on reaching Canada.

Lord Ashburton was sent out to arrange a treaty with Daniel Webster, the United States representative, who was too clever for him, and got for the State of Maine a large slice that should have belonged to New Brunswick. It was by this treaty that the boundary between the two countries from Lake Superior to the Pacific was fixed as the 49th parallel. An agreement was also made as to the extradition of criminals—that is, the handing over to the other country's authorities of robbers, murderers, forgers, or others who had taken refuge in one of the countries. The Americans agreed to help the British in putting down the African slave-trade.

In 1843, on the death of Bagot, Sir Charles Metcalfe became Governor. He had been in India, where his word was law, and seems to have expected the same state of things in Canada. At all events on his trying to dictate to them his whole council resigned with the exception of one man.

The leaders in the Assembly at this time were Draper, Baldwin and Lafontaine, while John A. Macdonald was becoming prominent. In Nova Scotia the most distinguished politician was Joseph Howe, who worked so hard, though unsuccessfully, in 1850 to found an Intercolonial Railway. The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway was due to his efforts as well as to those of Hincks.

Lord Elgin, son-in-law to Lord Durham, became Governor in 1847, and was very popular and successful until 1849, which was a year of commercial distress owing to the introduction of free trade in Britain. Before that time colonial goods had to pay a much smaller duty than foreign merchandise on entering England ; but when all were admitted free of duty Canadian trade at first suffered severely. In 1849 also the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed, voting money for those whose property had been injured in the rebellion of 1837-38. This so vexed a portion of the inhabitants that a mob attacked Lord Elgin after he had signed the bill, and the parliament buildings—then in Montreal on the site of the present St. Ann's Market—were burnt in the confusion. It is said that one of the mob aimed a brick at the Queen's picture, but struck the gaselier instead, and the escaping gas took fire.

In the other provinces responsible government was obtained after a hard struggle, but without violence. "Not so much as a pane of glass was broken," they claimed, in their efforts for self-government.

The Clergy Reserves Act of 1854 has been already mentioned. In the same year was passed the Seigniorial Tenure Act, by which the seigneurs gave up their privi-

leges in return for a certain sum of money, and French tenants hold their land now just as free as the English.

This year was also marked by the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. It was agreed that the products of farm, forest, sea, and mine could be sent from either country to the other free of duty. Americans also were allowed the right to fish along Canadian shores, and to use Canadian canals, while Canadians were admitted to Lake Michigan. The Americans put an end to this treaty in 1866 after their war between North and South, being vexed at the sympathy which Britain showed with the South. A steamship—the *Alabama*—had been built in England, and, used by the Southerners, had done great damage to the Northerners. Britain afterwards paid \$15,000,000 for these “Alabama claims.”

It should be remarked that after the burning of the parliament buildings in Montreal the seat of government was removed first to Toronto and then to Quebec.

The Alian Line of steamships was started in 1853 with a vessel named the *Canadian*.

NOTES.

1838. Lord Durham became Governor-General and drew up his report.

1840. Act of Union passed.

“ Lord Sydenham Governor.

1841. Municipal Act passed.

1842. Ashburton Treaty.

1842-44. Education Acts passed.

1843. Death of Governor Bagot ; Metcalfe succeeded him.

1847. Lord Elgin became Governor,

1849. Rebellion Losses Bill passed.

Burning of Parliament buildings at Montreal.

1850. Attempts to establish an intercolonial railway.

1851. Grand Trunk Ry. started by Sir Francis Hincks.

1853. Commencement of the *Allan Line*.

1854. Clergy Reserves Act.

Seigneurial Tenure Act.

Reciprocity Treaty, which lasted till 1866.

1855. Suspension bridge built across Niagara River.

1860. The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence opened by the Prince of Wales, who fitted in the last rivet—a gold one. This bridge, built by Robert Stephenson, has recently been altered and very much improved.

LESSON XXVIII.—FENIAN RAIDS AND NORTH-WEST REBELLIONS.

There were in Ireland a number of men who hated English rule and wished to make Ireland independent. They founded secret societies and called themselves Fenians. Many of them emigrated to the States, or had to flee from justice on account of murders.

In the States these men formed the plan of attacking Canada, and found ready helpers among the rough soldiers, who were left idle at the close of the war between North and South in 1865. In June, 1866, some 900 men under "General" O'Neil crossed the Niagara River and took Fort Erie. Troops were sent against them from Toronto and

Hamilton, but by some confusion did not meet as intended. Part of the forces met the Fenians at Ridgeway, and at first drove them back, but afterwards, by a mistaken idea that the enemy had cavalry, they got into difficulties and had to retire. The other division captured Fort Erie and took some Fenian prisoners, but O'Neil retook the place. However, the Fenians had had enough fighting for that time and recrossed the Niagara that night, and the raid was at an end.

The second raid took place in 1870, when bands of Fenians entered Missisquoi county (at the head of Lake Champlain) and Huntingdon. There they frightened the farm people and did all the harm they could till a few volunteers drove them out, and O'Neil was arrested by the American authorities.

Next year, 1871, O'Neil tried a third raid on the Manitoba border, but was arrested at the outset with all his followers by the United States marshal.

More serious were the North-West risings, the first of which took place in 1869, and was known as the Red River Rebellion. Canada had bought the Hudson's Bay territory near the Red River and sent out Macdougall as lieutenant governor. His entry was resisted by half-breeds under a French Canadian named Louis Riel. Macdougall withdrew, and Riel having seized Fort Garry got a provisional government established with himself as president. But he abused his power by imprisoning some English settlers and ordering one of them, Thomas Scott, to be shot. In consequence a force was sent against him in 1870 under Sir Garnet, now Lord Wolseley, which arrived after

a long and trying march, only to find that Riel had fled to the States.

The second rising, known as the North-West rebellion, occurred in 1885. The half-breeds seeing government surveyors surveying the lands on the Saskatchewan River became alarmed lest they should lose their farms, and sent for Louis Riel to head a revolt.

The rebels defeated a small force of Mounted Police and volunteers at Duck Lake, and some Cree Indians, under their chief Big Bear, murdered a number of persons at Frog Lake. General Middleton, sent west with a strong force, took the half-breed stronghold of Batoche, and defeated and captured the Indian chiefs Big Bear and Poundmaker, winning battles at Fish Creek and Cut Knife Creek. Riel was taken prisoner, and afterwards hanged at Regina.

NOTES.

1866. First Fenian Raid : battle of Ridgeway.

1869-70. Red River Rebellion.

1870-71. Second and Third Fenian Raids.

1885. North-West Rebellion.

LESSON XXIX.—THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Seigneurial Tenure Act called for a large sum of money from Upper Canada as well as Lower, but the latter alone received any benefit from it. In consequence there was a loud outcry from the Upper Canadians for representation by population, that is, that each member of Parliament should represent a certain number of people, instead

of a certain district of the country. Disputes again arose, and the parties were so evenly balanced that very little work could be done, and old proposals were revived for Confederation, that is the union of all the colonies into one dominion.

In 1864, a conference was held at Charlottetown to discuss the subject, and attended amongst others by John A. Macdonald, George Brown and D'Arcy McGee* from the Canadas.

A bill was drawn up in London in 1866 and came into effect on July 1st, 1867, as the British North America Act.

By its provisions Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united under the name of the Dominion of Canada. There was to be a Federal or Dominion parliament, now meeting at Ottawa, with an upper house or Senate, and a lower house or House of Commons. The Governor General is appointed by the Sovereign.

Each province besides was to have its own Lieutenant-Governor, and legislature consisting of Legislative Council and Assembly. The British Government granted £3,000,000 for the Intercolonial railway.

Other provinces were afterwards admitted into the Dominion, Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

The Governors General since Confederation have been Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin (the most popu-

* Thomas D'Arcy McGee was one of the finest speakers and writers that Canada ever possessed. He was shot at his own door when returning from parliament in the early morning, in April, 1868, by some Montreal Fenian.

lar and probably the ablest of all), the Marquis of Lorne, (married to the Queen's daughter Princess Louise, and founder of the Royal Society and Academy of Arts in Canada), Lord Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Minto.

The position of premier or parliamentary leader has been held in the following order :

Sir John A. Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, J. A. Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Under the last-named premier the Liberal party came into power in 1896, with a promise to introduce free trade.

The Conservative party had held control for most of the time previous, and had supported the National policy of duties for the protection of Canadian manufactures.

In 1880 was begun the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent, which had been promised to British Columbia in 1871. It was completed in 1886. The Government voted the Railway Company \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land. The Macdonald ministry were so strongly suspected of "boodling" in this matter that they were thrown out, and the Liberals had five years of authority.

Immigration still continues in a steady stream. The discovery of rich gold fields on the Klondyke, a tributary of the Yukon, in the spring of 1898, led immense numbers to brave the hardships of the journey and make their way to Dawson City if they were so fortunate as to escape the dangers of the road. A railway has since been opened there.

The share which Canada has taken in the Transvaal War of 1899 and 1900 is too well known to need further mention. Indeed, it is the one bright feature of this sad war that it has served to bind the colonies and the Mother-country more closely in one glorious Empire.

NOTES.

1867 The British North America Act passed.

1870. Manitoba added to the Dominion.

1871. British Columbia joined the Dominion.

1873. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion.

1880-86. Building of Canadian Pacific Railway.

1898 Rush to the Klondyke gold-fields.

1899-1900. Canadian contingents sent to help British forces in South Africa.